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THE menace of the roads is one of the major scourges of the world today. While technological progress gives wings to man, it also permits increasingly higher speeds on earth and, as a result, the accident and death rates on the world's highways continue to rise.

Israel is no exception to the rule and last year's casualty list of 176 dead and 10,000 injured — though lower than in any previous year — is appalling to contemplate. The loss of life and the material damage caused, estimated last year at IL-33,000,000, is beginning to have an impact on the public and the President of Israel has given his personal support to the road safety campaign to be launched next week.

In a message to the people of Israel on the occasion of "No Accident Day," to be marked in this and a dozen other countries on Sunday, May 7, Mr. Ben-Zvi calls on the public to obey traffic regulations meticulously, display road courtesy and, above all, respect the lives of fellow citizens. Whatever measures, he says, the lives of all are in the hands of those who use the roads.

Many suggestions have been put forward as to how life can be made safer on the country's highways. Because the majority of accidents are due to the taking of a calculated risk by a driver, and not to mechanical or human failures, the simplest, cheapest and probably the most effective measure would be to increase the number of traffic policemen on patrol. It has been estimated that a hundred additional men could reduce the number of accidents by a third. This would cost about IL-600,000 annually, a small sum by comparison with the present accident bill.

Some main traffic arteries have been widened and improved, but others remain, where overtaking is a perilous venture. It cannot continue to license new cars without a parallel increase of the Lebensraum for these vehicles. This is expensive, but unavoidable.

Another proposal for the reduction of traffic accidents is for a change in the present driving tests. It should no longer be sufficient for an intending driver to take only a sight test. The ultimate target should be to put on sudden emergency from being at the wheel of a vehicle.

It is no less important to eradicate the bad driving habits that already exist, and date back to the time when cars were few and not very powerful, and were used in something like the spirit in which the Beduin uses his horses for pleasure, prestige and excitement as much as for simple locomotion. It has also been suggested that traffic offences by military personnel should be endorsed on their civilian licences once they leave the army.

In view of the many factors involved in road safety — the condition of the roads, the roadworthiness of vehicles, the need for better road training for pedestrians — it may be asked whether a one-day campaign of the nature of "No Accident Day" is likely to have much effect. The answer is that it does help to make people aware of the problem. During the course of last year's Road Safety Day, only seven minor accidents were reported throughout the country, compared with the daily average of 36 accidents and 30 injured. The major need is to instill into the minds of the public that there should be a No Accident Day three hundred and sixty five times during the year.

Much is being done for traffic education in the schools and the daily warning broadcasts over Kol Yisrael undoubtedly has its cumulative effect. But only when every driver in the country is kept constantly aware of his potential as a killer and tries to control his inclination to take risks; only when pedestrians realize that their lives are in their own hands as well as in those of the driver; only when the motorist adheres strictly to the rules of the road — only then shall we be able to see a decrease in the present shocking loss of life. In Israel more than in most countries human life should be sacred, for the nation has been depleted too often by war, riot and holocaust.

PALESTINE
AGAINST HEADACHE AND TOOTHACHE

THE JERUSALEM POST

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1961 • 19 Iyar, 5721 • 20 Zol Alka'ada, 1360

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Rival Truce Teams Meet in Laos Today

VIENTIANE — The Laotian Government yesterday accepted neutralist Prince Souvanna Phouma's invitation to peace talks today on the front north of here.

Right-wing Prime Minister Bouan Oum said the Government will send a military delegation at noon to a point 2 kms. north of the town of Hin Heup. This is about 80 kms. north of Vientiane. It was the biggest step so far towards a major ceasefire and political talks between the opposing factions who agreed to stop fighting last Wednesday.

General Phoumi Nosavan, Defence Minister in the Vientiane Government, claimed yesterday that Pathet Lao forces had ignored the ceasefire order and fired on Government troops.

He said the forces concerned were north of the capital of Luang Prabang. They "deliberately opened fire on our troops which makes it seem that opposition forces respect neither orders nor advice."

"At present we are still seeking contact with the opposition forces... on the Government side the ceasefire has been broken out and strictly observed," he said.

The entire Lao Cabinet flew to Luang Prabang yesterday for consultations with King Savang Vatthana, presumably in connection with the cease-fire talks.

Earlier, the Government said cease-fire talks have been stalled over the question of how to represent the rebel forces.

Prince Souvanna Phouma in a broadcast over the radio said the Government had proposed to representatives from his regime, the Vientiane Government and the pro-Communist Pathet Lao military to iron out details of cease-fire boundaries and other matters.

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Kennedy Names Advisory Board To Check CIA

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Kennedy yesterday ordered a sweeping review of the Central Intelligence Agency and other government units that dig up information abroad.

Mr. Kennedy established a new Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, headed by Dr. James Killian Jr. of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The White House described the new group as a reactivation of the objectives and reference of the board of consultants on foreign intelligence activities set up by former President Dwight Eisenhower in 1956.

In creating his own board, Mr. Kennedy said it would "advise the President with respect to the objectives and conduct of the foreign intelligence, and related activities of the U.S. which are required in the interests of foreign policy and national defense and security."

Senator Hubert Humphrey told reporters the CIA would consider itself a government unit unless some sort of supervision were placed on it.

The Senator, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and Assistant Democratic leader of the Senate, said the organization "needs more scrutinizing and less publicizing."

Senator Mike Mansfield, the Democratic leader in the Senate, told reporters that the Senate would go ahead with hearings on legislation to establish a joint committee of the Senate and House to oversee CIA operations.

Chinese Leave India Border Outposts

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — Chinese troops with long-range border outposts in Ladakh and the North-East Frontier Agency when bad weather conditions set in, under a truce, and that if he were not identified the whole garrison would suffer.

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Austrian Officer Placed Blame On 'Dog Called Eichmann'

"There is a dog called Eichmann who is responsible for the extermination of the Jews in the ghettos. The local Gestapo commanders have no authority whatsoever," These words, spoken by Anton Schmidt, an Austrian-born officer of the Wehrmacht, gave the Jewish resistance fighters of the Vilna Ghetto the first intimation of the role played by Eichmann in the Holocaust.

Abba Kovner, the writer, who was commander of the Vilna Ghetto Resistance Fighters, told the Eichmann trial court yesterday how Schmidt had helped the Jewish underground with arms and transport without any remuneration. He was subsequently caught and executed by the Gestapo in March 1942.

On one occasion, when Kovner asked him if conditions were better in the ghetto than another, or whether they were all destined for the same ultimate fate, Schmidt gave him the above reply. This was the first time, said Kovner, that he had heard of Eichmann.

He had eventually succeeded in conveying this information about Eichmann to Moscow.

Describes Death

Kovner, who took over command of the Vilna Ghetto underground forces from Yitzhak Wittenberg, gave a vivid and moving description of how Wittenberg died. With Wittenberg and other members of the Resistance High Command, the witness related, were asked by Gen. Theodor Danneberg, the head of the Ghetto Jewish Police Force, to come to his office for consultations one day in July, 1943.

At the beginning of his testimony, Mr. Kovner described how part of the Jewish section of Vilna was cleared of its inhabitants in order to make room for the Ghetto. Ten thousand Vilna Jews, men, women and children, were taken away to the forests, and slaughtered on the night of September 1, 1941, he said, on the pretext that they were being punished in retaliation for the apprehending of two Gestapo men.

The witness said he had found the report in the Vilna Ghetto Museum. Here, the Attorney-General interpolated that he had asked the Soviet authorities to allow someone to examine the documents in the Vilna Ghetto Museum, but had received no reply.

The witness added that insofar as he could remember, though he was not absolutely certain, that this was a trumped-up charge.

France Beats Israel In Europe Hoop Series

PARIS (Reuters) — France beat Israel 64-41 (half-time 25-14) in a semi-final match of Group Two of the European men's amateur basketball championships here yesterday.

In another Group Two semifinal, Rumania beat Turkey, 50-48 (26-28).

Evian Peace Parley Due Next Week—Bourguiba

Algiers Returns To Uneasy Calm

ALGERIA (Reuters) — Algiers returned to uneasy calm yesterday after an overnight alert in which General Ferand Gabrils, Military Commander in Algeria, threw a ring of steel round the troubled city.

There was some talk here of the sudden move involving thousands of troops and riot police, prompted by warnings of possible "commando raids" by the anti-Gaullist settlers' underground, the "Secret Army Organisation."

The Algiers Prefecture, central office of the civilian administration, was cordoned off and searched for 30 minutes by large forces of police. After the attic-to-attic search, one officer was seen carrying away a bundle of official files.

Officials said merely that the alert had proved a valuable exercise which had shown the government forces were ready for anything and could seal off the city with great rapidity.

It was the biggest show of strength since the collapse of the four-day anti-Gaullist revolt headed by four retired generals.

(Anti-Gaullist exiles circles in Madrid said yesterday that this U.S. aircraft carrier, one of the four generals had taken the leadership of a clandestine force of 1,500 to 1,600 armed Europeans and many Moslems within Algeria to continue the fight for a French Algeria.)

During the alert, which was called off yesterday morning, police continued their methodical search for the missing ex-generals and thousands of arms still unaccounted for since the search.

Isolated shots rang out in several parts of the city Wednesday night, but no casualties were reported. Angry Europeans pulled riot police and troops with bottles, rubbish and improvised missiles and banged on saucers to the rhythm of "Algerie Francaise."

US 'Food for Peace' Project for Morocco

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. yesterday set up a \$17.5m. Food for Peace project for Morocco — the largest of its type ever launched by the American Government.

The White House announced that President Kennedy has authorized his Food for Peace Director, Mr. George McGovern, to go ahead with a project under which the Moroccan Government will use 200,000 tons of U.S. wheat to pay part of the wages of 200,000 workers employed on economic development projects.

Hopes Paris to Free Rebel Chiefs

Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba yesterday told reporters in Washington he had reason to hope that peace talks between France and the Algerian insurgent leaders would resume in Evian next Thursday, May 11, by which time he hoped all Algerian insurgent leaders held by the French will be free.

M. Bourguiba made his statement in reporters following a 110-minute conference with President Kennedy at the White House.

The two Presidents are to confer again this afternoon, and a joint communique is expected to follow.

Reports reaching Paris from Tunis yesterday said the Algerian rebel government was expected to meet on Monday — when President de Gaulle broadcasts to the French nation to decide on its delegation to the Evian talks. Usually well-informed sources in Paris were quoted as saying the May 11 date believed to have been proposed by the insurgents, is considered a little too soon, and that the Evian talks will start sometime the following week.

Later, addressing a joint session of Congress, M. Bourguiba said it is his country's firm intention to liberate its country from the last vestiges of an unhappy occupation.

Mentions Dispute

Speaking in French, M. Bourguiba added that "even today we are still unable to exercise our full sovereignty over a portion of our national territory... and I am thinking of the independence of the Algerian people."

Touching briefly on the Algerian question, M. Bourguiba said, "We have never ceased to proclaim our full and unqualified support for the struggle of our Algerian brothers for the independence of their country, and I am sure that the moral to the material progress."

That, he said, "we have done all this to support our French friends, but rather to help France to liberate herself from the intolerable burden of empire."

Once the war in Algeria is over, he predicted, the world may look forward to a new era not only in North Africa but throughout Africa and all around the Mediterranean.

(AP, Reuters)

Meir's Paris Visit 'Strictly Private'

PARIS (Reuters) — Mrs. Golda Meir, Israel's Foreign Minister, is making a "strictly private visit" to Paris on an official Israeli spokesman said here yesterday.

Mrs. Meir, who arrived on Tuesday, is leaving Sunday for official visits in Ireland, Sweden, Norway, Finland and Denmark.

She is resting in Paris and is not scheduled to have any contacts with French officials, the spokesman said.

ISRAEL'S EXCLUSIVE KNITWEAR
Dotina

How Come?
Who has to give up tomatoes?
There may be a shortage now, but there is no reason to do without this important vegetable.
Use Telma Tomato Soup instead.
TELMA TOMATO SOUP
Is made from fresh, juicy tomatoes and is tasty and nourishing.
Serve this soup to your family and they'll love it!

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A telephone call will secure an appointment at your convenience.

they too smoke Ascot, Ascot tastes better — is better!
ASCOT — THE FILTER CIGARETTE THAT REALLY SATISFIES

Car Owner Jeweler
The name is **M. M.**
for testing, running in your vehicle
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Opp. Ramat Hashikma
Haifa, Tel. 7133
See Licensing Office

Today's Postbag
The Weather
Forecast: Partly cloudy.
Outlook for Saturday: Fair to partly cloudy.
Weather Synopsis: A trough of low pressure extends from Turkey to East Mediterranean causing cloudiness in our region and isolated showers in Turkey.

ARRIVAL
Mr. Meyer Edelmann, Director of Israel South American Office.

DEPARTURES
M. Jean Ponsard, General Manager of the Hotel Association of Israel, after a 10-day visit as guest of the Ministry of Commerce (by E. Ziv).

THE "MARCH OF PRIDE"
of Hahshil-Polio for 1961 will begin on Saturday night throughout the country. Public campaigns and events will be held to mobilize funds for polio-stricken children.

Liberals to Sit As One Knesset Faction
Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — The Progressive and General Zionist parties will sit as one faction when the Knesset reconvenes after the summer recess on Monday afternoon.

Subas Don't Know Own Language—Eban
TEL AVIV. — The Minister of Education and Culture last night accused Subas of speaking Hebrew carelessly, of having only a limited vocabulary and of a regrettable ignorance of grammar.

Granados
(Continued from Page 1)
the partition resolution by the majority of the Committee.

Granados
(Continued from Page 1)
In 1955 he was appointed his country's first Minister to Israel and his Legation was one of the first to be set up in Jerusalem at a time when most of the states recognizing Israel still boycotted Jerusalem as its capital.

Granados
(Continued from Page 1)
He served here until 1957 when he was transferred to London.

Granados
(Continued from Page 1)
By his devotion to the cause of the Jewish people on the eve of the birth of the State of Israel, Dr. Granados has won an immortal place in their memory.

Moshe Novomeysky
and regret that I am unable to write individual letters owing to the large number involved.

Moshe Novomeysky
We sorrowfully announce the death of our father, "after-in-law, grandfather-in-law, and great-grandfather."

Samuel Alfred Feitelberg
of Kfar Shmaryahu (late of Durban)
The funeral will take place today, May 5, 1961, at Kfar Shmaryahu, at 3 p.m.

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Visiting Athletes Take Honours

Distance Stars Change About
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Bruce Tulloch, of Britain, yesterday secured his defeat in the 10,000 metres, by taking the 5,000 m. run from his Turkish nemesis, Ferit Pakel. Tulloch timed 14.47 minutes, with Pakel timing 13.04 minutes. Britain's star distance runner was third in 13.48 minutes. Abdul Amu also turned the tables on the man who beat him on Tuesday. Amu won the 200 metres yesterday from Serafino Antao, of Kenya, who headed him in the 100m. dash on Tuesday.

Amu timed 21.5 and Antao 21.7 seconds. R. Mendis, of Ghana, was third in 21.9, and Robbie Brightwell, of Britain, finished in 22.0 seconds. Miss C. Votting, of Ghana, won her second first yesterday — this time in the 200m. dash when she again beat Olympic bronze medalist Dorothy Hyman, of Britain. The Ghana girl timed 23.1 seconds, whilst Mrs. Hyman clocked 23.4. Miriam Sidransky, of Israel, won the 100m. dash in third place, set a new Israeli record of 26 sec.

Olympic champion Don Bragg, of the U.S., scored his expected victory in the pole vault, clearing 4.30 metres. Earl Vainior, of Finland, was next best with 4.20 m. with Ili Orsik, of Turkey, third with 3.90 m.

G. Derbise, of France, won the decathlon, amassing 3,327 points. He was trailed by Christian Baumann, with 4,506 points, and Samoh, of Israel, with 4,106. John Wom, of Gt. Britain, won the 800m. final in 1:52.9 min. Jan Gulbransson, of Norway, was second in 1:53.5, and Derbise, of France, third in 1:53.8 minutes. Christian Waegli, of Switzerland, who was placed fifth at Rome, finished fifth here as well.

The Nigerian team of Amu, Ekeke, Okoroafor, and Ogan won the 400m. relay for men in 1:42.5, clearing 4.30 metres. Kurt Turgay, of Turkey, won the hop-and-jump event, while Kresimir Racic, of Yugoslavia, won the hammer throw, with a heave of 61.03m.

Cycle Race Enters Final Leg
ASHKELON. — Franz Bujak, of Austria, won the fourth and next-to-last leg of the 100 km. cycle race, covering the 98 km. stretch from Ramle to Ashkelon in two hours, 22.04 mins.

The two leaders in the overall standing — Hans Eklund, of Sweden, and Stephan Mascha, of Austria, watched one another closely during yesterday's leg, ignoring the leaders completely. Eklund came in sixth in 2:25.27, with Mascha seventh. Nevertheless, the two maintained their lead.

Henni Ohayon, of Israel, was second, despite losing ground because of a puncture. Ohayon's time was 2:23.28.

The next three places went to British riders, Collin Clark, Collin Armstrong, and Dennis Hill.

In the overall standing, Eklund has an aggregate time of 9:35.21. Mascha is second with 9:39.40, then comes Bujak, with 9:39.57.9. Wallenhorst, with 9:41.40, and Ohayon with 9:49.40.5.

274904 Wins IL30,000
TEL AVIV. — Number 274904 won the IL30,000 prize in yesterday's Mifal Hapais draw. Number 366245 won IL10,000.

The following numbers won IL1,000: 252902, 336501, 360608, 340730, 390408, 303748, 180072, 412972, 154788, 245288.

The following won IL500: 147473, 114597, 349458, 221487, 362289.

Numbers ending in 2 and 5 won IL2 each and numbers ending in 4151, 8608, 9725, 0099, 2454, 1062, 5825, 8921, 2511, 8414, 0664, and 7548 won IL40.

Sapir Goes Abroad On Investment Business
LYDDA AIRPORT. — Minister of Commerce and Industry Pinhas Sapir left yesterday by E.A. for Britain and the U.S. for a month-long tour on investment business in connection with the Investment Authority and the Industrial Development Bank.

WEEKEND SPORTS PROGRAMME

FRIDAY
Cycling — last leg of Dan to BeerSheva race starting from Ashkelon at 7 a.m. Finish at BeerSheva at 9.30 (approximate).

Boxing — finals, Holon Stadium, 8 p.m.
Weightlifting: bantam, feather, and lightweight, 10 a.m., middle, light-heavy, middle-heavy and heavyweight 9 p.m., Tamar Cinema, Haifa.

Swimming: Gali-Gil pool, Ramat Gan, 3 p.m.; finals of water polo tournament, 8.15 p.m.

Shooting — Hadara rifle range, 9 a.m.
Basketball — finals, International tournament, Kibbutz Givat-Haim, 8 p.m.; W.S.O. tournament, Kibbutz Ein Harod starting 8 p.m.; women's tournament starts Hapoel gym in Jerusalem, 7.30 p.m.

Table-Tennis — finals, Municipal High School "A", Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

Tennis — finals, Beilinson Hospital courts, Petah Tikva, 3 p.m.

Handball — Inter-city tournament, Hapoel Herzliya court, 12 noon.

SATURDAY
Track & Field — International Youth Day, Jerusalem Stadium 10.15 a.m. to 12.00 noon and from 4 p.m.

Wrestling — Greco-Roman and freestyle, Sharon Cinema, Nativya, 10 a.m.

Basketball — Women's tournament, Hapoel Gym, Jerusalem, 9.30 a.m. 5 p.m. Basketball — Finals of Belgrade vs. Jerusalem Hapoel, in Jerusalem, 4 p.m.; Chetinkaya, Limassol 4 p.m.; Chetinkaya, Tiberias 4 p.m.

Closing ceremony 20.00 hours at Kiryat Haim Stadium, Haifa.

Chelsea Outclasses Israel XI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The British First Division Soccer Club, Chelsea, yesterday played a better football than in Monday's shambol match, to beat the Israel selected 2:0 at the Ramat Gan Stadium.

Chelsea speedily overcame its game considerably and excelled in accurate passing, moving the ball from Chelsea foot to foot from their end into the Israeli goalmouth without an Israeli player touching it.

Inside Left Tambling opened the scoring in the 30th minute, when he tore in to past himself, the goalkeeper, and the ball into the net. Inside Right Brooks scored a lovely goal in the 70th minute, kicking a 20-metre shot on the volley past Visoker.

Chelsea came close to scoring several more times — its forwards did not hesitate to shoot.

Giula Mandy, the National team trainer, made many changes in the Israel lineup during the match, but the players gave a typical end-of-season display. Rarely did Glazer look like passing Scott, the Chelsea stopper, and Beilinson was a very cautious goalkeeper.

Chelsea Manager Mr. Ted Drake (one of England's greatest centre forwards) said after the match that he was "extremely sorry" that the Chelsea and England star player, Jimmy Greaves, had disobeyed orders to come to Israel. Greaves had been suspended from football in the U.K. for two weeks.

Chelsea played their third and last game in Israel against Tel Aviv Maccabi on Saturday morning.

Olympic Champ Swims Fourth
TEL AVIV. — Olympic gold medalist Jeff Farrell, of the U.S., yesterday came in only fourth in the 200 metres freestyle swimming at the Gali-Gil pool in Ramat Gan.

The event was won by Milan Jeger, of Yugoslavia, in 2:12.1 mins. Burma's Tin Maung was second in 2:13.6 and Helmut Ik, of Austria, third in 2:14.3.

Alekma, Maricic, of Yugoslavia, won her second first when she finished the 100m. breast stroke final for women in 1:27.5 mins. Hayuta Marichayak, of Israel, was second in 1:30.4 and Mira Alpert, of Belgium, third in 1:30.7.

THE JERUSALEM POST

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1961

3 SOLDIERS DIE IN CRASH

Jerusalem Post Reporter

NATANYA. — Three soldiers were killed and the driver of the car who had offered them a lift was seriously injured when their car collided with a truck near Moshav Idim on the Tel Aviv-Nativya highway at seven yesterday morning.

The names of the soldiers are Ashron Ben, Michael Shalit, and David Nivnan. The driver, Benion Solomon, of Kfar Pinnes, was taken to Tel Hashomer Hospital, where he was reported off the critical list yesterday evening.

The collision occurred when Solomon tried to overtake a truck but failed to notice a truck coming opposite him. He is believed to have lost control of his car, which was completely demolished. The truck was driven by Mr. David Eidelstein, of Tel Aviv.

Two of the soldiers died instantly, while the third died on his way to the first aid station in Natanya.

VILLAGER KILLED ON HIGHWAY
AFULA. — Hassan Karim 35, of Tauran Village (near Natanya) was fatally injured in a road accident at 2 p.m. yesterday.

Karim tried to cross the road behind a bus near his village when he was hit by a delivery van. He died on the way to Porish Hospital in Tiberias. The driver was detained.

ACRE MAN HIT BY CAR
ACRE. — A local resident, Muhammad Ibrahim Alkhatib, was badly injured yesterday when he was hit while walking on the Haifa-Acre road by a car driven by Ataf Abed, of Haifa.

The injured man was taken to the Maiben Hospital in Nahariya. The driver was held for questioning and later released on bail.

Man Drowns In Ashkelon
ASHKELON. — The body of Gershon Trabuk, a 42-year old chef at the Dagon Hotel here, was found on the Ashkelon beach yesterday morning.

Trabuk was seen going to the beach for a swim on Wednesday afternoon. Search parties were out looking for him when he failed to return.

His body was washed ashore by the waves on Thursday morning.

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Outstanding Citizens Cited

129 Received by President

One hundred-and-twenty-nine citizens who have made a special contribution in various walks of life were received by the President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi yesterday at the Presidential Palace.

The variety of their activities may be seen from a few random examples: Dr. Myer Makin, Head of Orthopaedic Surgery at Hadassah, for his work on the formation of new bone tissue; Mr. Mordecai Alim, of Beit Shemesh, who in his six years as an ambulance driver helped deliver 120 babies on the way to hospital; Mrs. Dvora Lavon, a veteran teacher who has volunteered to teach Hebrew to adults in immigrant settlements and who has developed a new method of teaching reading.

The 129 were presented to the President by the Director-General of the Ministry most closely associated with their area of activity. They were winners of the following prizes, which will not be listed here: the Israel Rothschild, Shalom, Habimah, Weizmann, Ussishkin, Tava, and Kaplan Prizes.

The other outstanding citizens were: Education, Culture, Art and Science: Pura Urell, educator, for his work with abandoned children; Mr. Kina Bookstein, veteran educator, Rabbi Yehuda Weizmann, who has worked to bring together adults and children of different communities; Dr. David Eidelstein, principal of the Ben Shimon institution.

Bravery and Good Citizenship: David Hadas, Jerusalem, for his work with abandoned children; an automobile was rolling down a hill; Haim B. Yosef, investor; Dr. Yehuda Weizmann, for their Hebrew teaching in immigrant settlements.

Health: Avner Gur, sanitary engineer who headed the first medical team that left for the Congo; Nati Hanuka, stretch-bearer at Porish; Dr. David Leishover, Tiberias District Health Officer; Dr. David Sopolinsky, Director of the Radiology Laboratory at Assaf Harofeh Hospital; Miss Ahava Pasiel, supervising nurse in Tiberias Health Office.

Social Work: Dr. Avraham Efrat, social worker at the Mossad Soud and Meir Shifra Children's Village, Ramat Yehuda; Leon Berber, Empirical Rabbi.

Sunday Decried Accident-less Day
TEL AVIV. — The International "No Road-Accident Day" decreed for Sunday, May 7 will be observed in Israel by increased police road patrols in compliance with a request by the International Congress for the Prevention of Road Accidents.

The police will spend most of the day explaining the importance of road courtesy to offending drivers and, at the same time, will focus their attention on pedestrians as well.

The campaign will also include special efforts by the Junior Safety Patrols who will watch approaches to schools, and an explanatory campaign to be conducted over the radio and in the press. (See Leader, Page 1).

613 Degrees Conferred At Technion Graduation
HAIFA. — The Technion yesterday conferred 613 degrees, the most ever awarded in one year.

Two graduates were also awarded teaching certificates, after completing a newly introduced course for high school teachers.

The ceremony was held in the courtyard in front of the Winston Churchill Auditorium at Technion City.

The Bachelor of Science degree was conferred on 47 graduates; 56 became engineers; 62 were awarded M.Sc. and 18 doctorates in Science or in Technical Sciences.

The graduates were addressed by Professor Y. Dostrowski, Chairman of the National Committee for Research and Development; Professor Y. Ratner, Acting President of the Technion, and representatives of the Technion Alumni Association and the graduating class.

Haifa's Population Advanced to 130,000
Haifa's population advanced to 130,000 today, including 18,000 well established newcomers. The township spread from a modest 1,200 dunams 12,500 dunams, and its industry employs 2,000 men. All the slums and mabarak have been replaced by solid housing.

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A garden party was held after the Council meeting for the general public. Nahariya was decorated with flags and was neat and clean — as usual.

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Resistance Has Many Faces

Reason Stumbles at Accounts of Racial Extermination

By D.R. ELSTON

WHY didn't you resist?

Witness after witness was asked that by the Prosecution. The grey-faced, and sometimes intently listening man in the glass box might have given the effective answer but Mr. Hausner wanted to hear it from the men and women themselves, who did not resist: not in the planned, heartening fashion of the Warsaw Ghetto. He wanted to know, not for the Court's sake but for the sake of young Israelis, because young Israelis — so I am told — cannot understand why millions of their race let themselves be herded together, starved, humiliated, whipped, shot down, carried off to death camps, and done away with like vermin. Why didn't they resist, fight back? Why was the Warsaw uprising a singular occasion?

We heard about the Warsaw uprising from witnesses who had planned it and led it. The radio people came back into Court on Wednesday to broadcast the splendid narrative. All over the country young Israelis heard it. It was an exciting story told wonderfully well by witnesses who needed no egging on from Mr. Hausner. But towards the end of Zuckerman's testimony, a testimony of courage and shining goodness, of suffering and hope and of exalting days when it was good to die, the Attorney General asked: "Why did Ghetto Warsaw resist and not the others? Why only Warsaw?"

Not only Warsaw. The witness wouldn't have it. Mr. Hausner didn't want him to have it and had asked him the question to get the very answer he got and to have the answer go out over the radio to all who were listening. Zuckerman replied off a list of places where Jews "had fought to the last man with their bare fingers": Bialystok, Cracow, Treblinka, even and there was an underground group in Auschwitz of all places, and what of the thousands of Jews who had found their way to the forests and swamps and had joined the partisans?

The tall witness with the open white collar and the moustache and the lines on his face became excited for a few minutes as he rejected the idea that Jews didn't resist. Of course they resisted, when they could. The day before, we had heard of a woman lined up with others and waiting to be shot. She had a child in her arms and held it tightly and then spat in the face of the SS man and for that she was hanged by her feet and the child had its head backed against a tree and was then thrown into the fire. But she had spat in the man's face and that was resistance. The trouble was that she had no better weapon than her spit. And the man Kessler who crawled out from among the dead and got away but was caught next morning. Although beguiled with promises of reward and, that failing, cruelty, torture, not a word did they get out of him of the men who had left him some sugar to eat and some clothes to cover

him. Is that not resistance? They shot him and burned his body, of course, and what was left of the flames was tossed into a grinding machine, like a cement mixer, and then the ashes and the ground bones were put through a sifter, "you know, like you sift flour," to see what was left — a gold tooth, perhaps. Of course Kessler had resisted. So had the woman in the witness box who sat upright and spoke clearly, almost as if she had rehearsed what she was saying (but she hadn't). It was a kind of pride that made her talk like that, and when the Attorney General showed her a photograph of herself and a few companions smiling for all they were worth, said: "It was taken just before the last deportation when I and my family were sent to Auschwitz." That smile, in its way, like the spit in its way, stands out bravely even among the grenades and the dynamite that were smuggled into the Warsaw Ghetto.

The Unbelievable. But not everyone could resist, even with a smile. Do you know why? You have only to sit in the Court and listen, and ponder what you have heard, and try to bring it all within range of your

understanding and reason, to know why. The millions who went to their death without fighting back were human beings. They had had families and homes and dreams and had been kind to people and other people had been kind to them, and they had cooked their meals and washed the children and laughed over a good story. And now they were being asked to believe that human beings like themselves intended not only to starve them, to throw them out of their homes, to load them into trucks and carry them off and make them work like slaves; not only that, but also to tear their babies apart, like tearing a cloth, and to... It's no use. It really is unbelievable. And anyway, the intention was to exterminate a whole race of human beings. How believe it as you lie there, even in a room so packed with other victims that when one of the witnesses in the Court had seen a friend of hers in a far corner she was unable to get to her friend because there was nowhere to put my feet. She would have had to walk over the sick, the dying.

Even in court one's reason stumbles. One cannot believe it. And there sits the little would-be Pharaoh in his glass box, can he believe it? One must not be too emotional, of

course. One has to consider a case like this objectively. I have been told that over and over again and I am sure it is right. And I ask myself at times what the effect of it all must be on the three black-gowned Judges who sit there in the glare of the tubular light listening to it all. Day by day, they continue to look held in perfect balance. Now and then, surely, even Justice herself — her eyes are covered but her ears are not, stuffed up — must feel her emotions stirred, just a little, as when that girl came in from safety to Vilna Ghetto to help, and then walked thirty miles to blow up a German troop-train. And blew it up! We heard of her yesterday.

Horror and Sadness. One has to be pretty hardened to sit through it all day after day, week after week, and then wanting to go off into a corner and cry a little because of the sadness of it all, not because of the horror, which is beyond belief. But the sadness of it all.

That, of course, is the whole point of the trial. Next time, if there should come a next time, no one will need to ask that question.

The Heroes of Sosnowiec

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE legend of a terrible German — who had been born in Sarona and who spoke Yiddish and Hebrew — was current for a long time in my home town of Sosnowiec. Formerly of Sosnowiec in Polish Silesia, yesterday told the Eichmann trial court.

The other Germans were terrible, but they implied they were nothing compared to this name, for even they seemed to fear him. No, I don't remember his name, for names meant nothing to us. The "terrible German" as far as she knows, never visited her town.

Mrs. Marya told another now routine story of the bestiality of the Gestapo this time in Sosnowiec, a town with 25,000 Jews and another 70,000 in nearby areas: the ghettoization, the robberies, the starvation rations, degradations, "deportations for work," and the final realization that they had all been doomed to death camps.

Public Hangings. The Gestapo also terrorized the Jews by public hangings. The bodies were only cut down after two or three days. Once two men were hanged; the second time, four men, including a father and son. They had been guilty of supplementing their meagre rations with food from the black market.

To us, buying an egg from a farmer meant buying on the black market and would bring heavy punishment. One day the Germans decided to deport the children and the sick to "a new place of settlement." Some of the children were hidden, but the babies were thrown by the Germans out of second-story windows to the ground where their mangled bodies



MRS. FRIEDA MALLA

were loaded on trucks. The sick from the hospital were dragged from their beds and also loaded, many of them dying before they reached the trucks. The bodies were thrown onto the trucks with the living.

But like many of the youngsters who refused to accept the Gestapo rule, she was 17 when the Germans annexed the area in 1939. Mrs. Marya spoke at length about the town's heroes, who refused to draw up a list for "work" (deportations). Sent to Auschwitz, he told his captors, "I will not give you the satisfaction of killing me," and ran headlong into an electrically charged fence. Mordchai Anielewicz with Eliezer Geller came to Sosnowiec from Warsaw and informed the Jews that they must set up a fighting underground at any cost. It was

difficult to get arms for the Polish resistance, the "Volksdeutsche" to obtain better food rations and treatment. Arya, a partisan, led a group of Jews and shipped them off to Germany as war workers. This saved their lives.

The town's hero was Harry Nienmarch. He and a few others managed to break into a German house and steal a pistol.

Steadfast to the End. Some time after another attempt to obtain arms through robbery Harry was arrested on the street by a German whom we called the dog, with this dog, he was always went around with this dog. Harry tried to draw a pistol, the dog jumped him, and he was taken to the police station. He refused to reveal any details of the underground to his captors. Wooden splinters were driven into his fingernails, and then ignited; he was starved for days in the presence of food and water, and other tortures were inflicted to break him.

The Germans tried persuasion. The town's Jews were still confined to their houses by the curfew, the Gestapo took him out and hanged him. Milner was the Gestapo chief in the area. "He didn't want us to see how badly he met his death," Mrs. Marya concluded.

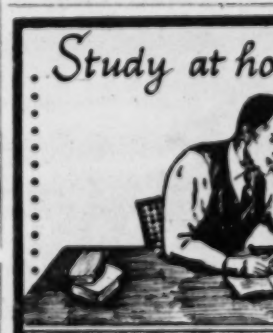
Reader's Letter

ELECTION DATE. Editor, The Jerusalem Post. Sir: The date selected for the elections to the Fifth Knesset (Eliul 3) is the 34th

anniversary of the conclusion of the First Zionist Congress, which was held in Basel from Eliul 1 to 3. On the morning of the First Congress, Herzl wrote in his diary: "Although it may have passed quite unnoticed, yet fundamentally, the most important event was my introduction of the representative system: that is, of the National Assembly."

May this coincidence of the date of elections with the anniversary of the First Congress, at which the cornerstone of the Knesset was laid, be a wishful omen.

Yours, etc.
(Dr. S. U. NAHON)
Jerusalem, March 29.



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The End of the Vilna Ghetto

Life Cards Were Part of Diabolic Plan

By MACABEE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HOW he made an agonizing choice — to save the life of his mother or of his wife — was told to the Eichmann trial court yesterday by Dr. Meir Mark Dvorjetsky, a Kupa Holim Physician in Vilna, and a lecturer on the Holocaust at Bar Ilan University.

In Vilna, at one time, each man was given the choice of registering one woman and two children on his "life cards," a document which theoretically protected persons from future deportations.

"I went to my mother and asked her advice," Dr. Dvorjetsky said. She told me simply: Our holy teachings say that a man should leave his father and mother for his wife. I shall give up my life. His mother blessed his wife and prepared for the inevitable.

But Dr. Dvorjetsky had no children. In lieu of one of the children permitted him, he registered his own sister. Just then, a boy went by pleading on the street: "Who will be my father, who will be my mother and save my life?" Dr. Dvorjetsky registered him as his son.

Registering only certain members of their families on "life cards" was part of a diabolic plan to bewilder and terrorize the Jews. The cards were changed frequently for those of a different classification. Sometimes one type of card meant "life," another meant "death," and no one ever knew what to apply for.

Vilna Physician. Dr. Dvorjetsky began his story by saying that after he had escaped from the Germans who had captured him as a Polish soldier, he returned to Vilna where he practiced as a physician. From June 24, 1941, when the Germans took Vilna, until September 8, when the Gestapo moved in, the Germans had already managed to abduct 40,000 persons. The Germans said the Jews were being taken to work; but the Poles reported shooting in the Ponar Forest nearby.

One day, a woman, "barefoot, her hair wild, completely distracted" came to his consulting office. "I come from Ponar," she said. "I am from the work camp," she said. "There is no camp here," he explained. "They shoot Jews there."

She and her two children were among 10,000 Jews brought there that night. She knew what was about to happen and told her children of the "happiness" that awaited them in heaven.

The Germans began shooting. Her two children were killed "and their blood flowed over me," the woman said. Zivia Lubotkin and Yitzhak Zuckerman stood in the witness stand.

Lamerhav (Abdus Ha'avod) writes: "When we hear again in what conditions the Jews developed against what odds, we will be able to point with pride to the rebels in the ghettos, in the forests and death camps. We can tell of the young people who never ceased to risk their lives and who in the end defeated the all-powerful Nazi machine on the only battlefield that counts on the field of human honour and valor."

Haaretz (non-party) writes: "The trial will open the eyes of many Germans for the first time to the full horror of what the Nazi regime did to the Jewish people. But one factor is liable to serve as an obstacle to the desire to understand and to atone; that is the fear that the trial will be exploited by Soviet propaganda as a weapon against the Federal German Republic. The Soviets are undoubtedly interested in exploiting the trial for this purpose, and their propaganda centres

Decision to Resist. The remaining Jews began to harden in their resolve to fight deportations. An extensive cultural programme was launched to keep up spirits.

The witness recalled a poem composed and read by an eight-year-old boy:



DR. MEIR DVORJETSKY

Through the barbed-wire of the Ghetto. A wild flower calls: Moishelch, Moishelch! Why do you stay there? Come out and play in the green fields.

As a doctor, the witness described the food rations given to each person. "We could not live one month on these rations, and even with the food we managed to smuggle in, which doubled and tripled our rations, all of us would have died within a few years."

Most of the persons moved if they were "half-dead." It would take them five minutes of forced concentration to answer a simple question. Disease took a daily toll of lives.

Dr. Dvorjetsky said that the local Gestapo was headed by a man called Franz Mohr.

"He is alive today and is an American official. Recently I read in the paper that he awarded a medal to a successful farmer at a ceremony attended by the American Minister of Justice."

The witness himself was shipped to Germany. Shortly before he and hundreds of others were to have been evicted in late near Baden-Baden on the prearranged signal of "Lehaim," the prisoners made a break for freedom. They were rescued by an advancing column of French armour.

Dr. Dvorjetsky tried to enlist but was temporarily turned down. He weighed only 39 kilograms.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

JEWISH RESISTANCE

Davar (Histadrut), commenting on the various explanations offered at the Eichmann trial as to why the Jews did not resist the Nazis, writes: "All these explanations will be remembered, and some day perhaps everyone will agree on an answer to this frightening riddle. But our generation will not be the judge. In our eyes all of them are heroes and all of them are martyrs."

Yesterday at the Eichmann trial there was a ray of light in the darkness of death when Zivia Lubotkin and Yitzhak Zuckerman stood in the witness stand.

Lamerhav (Abdus Ha'avod) writes: "When we hear again in what conditions the Jews developed against what odds, we will be able to point with pride to the rebels in the ghettos, in the forests and death camps. We can tell of the young people who never ceased to risk their lives and who in the end defeated the all-powerful Nazi machine on the only battlefield that counts on the field of human honour and valor."

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The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich by William L. Shirer is at present out of stock but will be available soon again.

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Written with great talent. It is not only a book that is necessary for a time but is also a great humanist work. The Future-Zukunft, New York

God has either blessed or cursed the writer M.G. with talent, genius, talent. He narrates everything in a disconcerting detail, with great some colorfulness and literary power which shakes you and keeps you disturbed for weeks and months.

The Morning Journal, New York

The framework of the book is primarily biographical, yet by implication it becomes a study of large-scale social and political forces.

Notre Purole, Paris

In the Enchanted Land (My given name is Eliahu)

by MO-HE GROSSMAN (English: I. M. Lask)

244 pages in cloth binding — 117. General Distributor:

1. Bredman, 2. Chislev, Tel Aviv.

MARGINAL COMMENT

FRIDAY NIGHT

By Mendel Kobansky

ON an average Friday night, while many citizens of Tel Aviv enjoy the comforts of their homes or those of their friends, many others, particularly of the younger set, go out to seek diversion in public places. There is not much of a choice on an average Friday night, what with the cinemas and the theatres closed, but still one can spend a pleasant evening out if one doesn't expect too much. A man may sit in one of the many cafes in the Dizengoff and Mograbi areas, listen to music and partake of refreshments; he may go to the Cameri Theatre and hear a reading of a play; he may go to one of the many clubs, such as the "Milo" artists' club, for instance, where there is always a lecture, a dramatic or musical performance, and where one can run into some of the top Mapai leaders, including the Mayor of Tel Aviv; he will have a wide choice of bars and nightclubs, from the more dignified ones to the lowest cabarets, many of which have been flourishing in the city of late.

A great deal of music is heard in public places in Tel Aviv on an average Friday night, and much of it spills out into the street; also a great deal of money changes hands in payment for entrance fees and refreshments, much of it out in the street, under the eyes of passersby. All of this is an accepted part of the life in Tel Aviv, and enjoys the protection of the law.

EXCEPT that when a serious theatrical group began giving performances on Friday nights, all hell broke loose. The City lawyers unearthed an ordinance which forbids stage performances on the Sabbath, and the authorities began hounding the Peter Frye Theatre, obliterating its posters, putting pressure on the management of the Mograbi Hall where the shows are being held. But when all that did not help, posters appeared on the walls of synagogues one Friday morning calling them to rise in anger against the offenders. And the faithful did.

It is very easy to point to a book of ordinances and say that the law is the law. The books are full of ordinances which can make life in any city a nuisance, should anyone bother to invoke them. It is much more difficult to stand up to pressure and defend the rights of the people — at the cost of political discomfort.

THOSE who believe in the elementary freedoms have no recourse to mobs, but can appeal to public opinion which is, or at least should be, a mightier force. Can an issue of little sensational value but genuine public significance make citizens stand up and be heard? Tel Aviv, May 5.

RIZPAH

By Charles E. Israel

Published in U.S.A. by Simon and Schuster and in London by Macmillan

A NEW BEST-SELLER SOON AVAILABLE

This novel, set thousands of years ago, deals with the turbulent days of Israel when it was guided by the prophecies of Samuel and led by the anointed king, Saul. Rizpah is only fifteen when her parents are killed by Philistine raiders, and she herself sold as a concubine in the slave market of the pagan city of Ashkelon. Liberated by the Israel army, Rizpah casts her lot with Saul. Their love endures through Saul's contest with the prophet Samuel, through his death with the young shepherd David, through the birth of two children and through the difficult years of Saul's heroic reign.

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ECHOES OF BAR KOCHBA-1909

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...to take to the streets to
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This is an excerpt from Mrs. Ben-Zvi's memoirs published in Hebrew under the title of Anu Olim. It was translated by Rhamath Schwartz-Nardi.

דבר

מועצת

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TRUCK car, 1957-1960
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 -paid Phone 23673, Tel Aviv
 -150000.
SALE Jaguar 1946, very
 -motor, body full, Tel Aviv
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Home buying or selling a
RESULT AUTOTRADE, 5 Ba-
 -nania Rd., Tel Aviv.
SALE 1960, latest
 -for sale. Please telephone
 -Tel Aviv (evening).
SALE 1960, four-
 -wheel - 1960, perfect con-
 -dition offer "Hamechomit",
 -above 100000, Tel Aviv.

Miscellaneous

TRW, discarded clothes,
 -to be sold, Tel Aviv.
 -people, Travis, 15B King
 -Ave. Jerusalem, Tel
 -and Mithasheer, Tel.

Agricultural Policy: Meeting Specific Needs

By Moshe Dayan
Minister of Agriculture

ISRAEL'S climate is ideal for irrigation farming, our technological level is high and our farmers are modern-minded. We may therefore assume that productivity will continue to increase, and that, eventually, fewer farmers will be needed to turn out what the country is now producing.

But agricultural planning, that is to say, fixing the scope of production in every branch of farming, setting production quotas, giving the subsidies that go with the planning, laying down the rules that govern production in the various branches, and so on, is a far more complex task than it is often assumed to be.

In 1960, 96,000 persons were engaged in farm labour in Israel, or 13.3 per cent of the country's working population. (The figure is 16.3 per cent if we also include workers on all-citrus plantations, whose production is destined primarily for export, and forestry and fishing workers.)

In the U.S., with the most up-to-date production methods in the world, only a per cent of the working population is engaged in agriculture.

In Asia and Africa, it takes five to 15 days to produce 100 kilograms of cereals, as against two days in Eastern Europe, and 6-12 days in the U.S. In other words, working at the American rate, the countries of Asia and Africa could turn out 750 kilograms with the same effort with which they are now producing 100 kilograms.

In Israel, production per unit of land is 60 per cent from 1951 to 1960, while dairy production increased sevenfold per work hour, egg production went up 2.5 times, and peanut production increased sixfold.

IMPORTS OF U.S. SURPLUS

THE main customer for Israel's agricultural produce is the domestic market. Even those who do not believe in an autarkic farm policy must accept the idea of meeting local demand as far as possible from local supply. The question of what is worth producing locally and what is worth importing is complicated. If we decide to produce only if we can do so at a lower price than imports of that commodity, we shall find ourselves producing very little indeed — not only because there are countries that can produce more cheaply than we can because they have plentiful rain and soil and cheap labour, but also because many countries with farm surpluses are prepared to export at less than production cost.

Thus the U.S. Government pays \$350 for a ton of powdered milk, which we develop for \$225. That is why, in 1954-56, Israel had a milk surplus which depressed the price of locally produced milk. That surplus was dumped some eight million litres of skimmed milk, slaughtered 2,241 cows and heifers and 9,383 calves, as against 2,371 and 4,352 the previous year.

If we curbed imports, we would have no milk surplus. For in 1958-59 local production supplied only some 202 million of the 338 million litres of milk and milk products consumed locally (not including skim milk from the U.S. butter industry). The

real question confronting us is, then, whether in the wake of increased productivity we are to decrease our farm working population. There are those who feel that we must contend not only that we have too many farmers, but also that many of our farm settlements were established the way they were and where they were for security and political reasons rather than purely agricultural considerations.

The fact is that the purpose of agriculture in Israel is not merely to produce food.

First of all, there are the two aspects of its supreme social mission: of creating a cooperative nucleus — the kibbutz or the moshav — and of restoring the Jewish people to the land.

Even those to whom this mission means nothing can ignore the population map of Israel. A glance at it will tell them that not only can we not afford to reduce our agricultural output, but that we must also establish more — in Central Galilee, south of Beersheba, and in the Arava.

The proper way to increase productivity by industrializing our rural settlement is not the answer either. Settling up factories in farm areas, and even very well and good, and we should strive for it and encourage more of it. But let us not delude ourselves about the curative powers of this "farm-integrated industry." Only a limited type and amount of industry can be set up in farm areas, and even that at which private and public capital can be channelled into farm industry is extremely slow. Moreover, it will not solve the problem of agricultural production, which in most branches has long since surpassed domestic requirements.

Is there any other answer? Can we guarantee a decent income to farmers without curbing production? Can we guarantee a decent income to farmers without curbing production?

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operates under better conditions than our help many branches in this way. We also grow a number of things whose export is not worth while today, but could pay with careful planning. We must work towards the export of at least half our egg production. By reducing production costs to 11.2 a kilogram, we shall be able to increase our cotton export. Within a few years we should be exporting 15m. worth of vegetables, potatoes, tomatoes, onions, etc. instead of only \$500,000 worth, as in 1950-51, or last year's 11m.

It seems to me, therefore, that it is not too much to hope that we should within three or four years double our agricultural export (not including citrus), and reach the \$35m. mark, as against \$17m. in 1950-51, and \$11m. the previous year.

During this period, our total agricultural exports are capable of reaching the \$35m. figure, as against some \$15m. last year. This would constitute about 25 per cent of the national income.

SUBSIDIES guaranteed prices, and minimum prices for agricultural commodities, are a regular part of the State budget. Is this desirable?

First of all, we must distinguish between the three. The guaranteed price, such as for cotton and sugar beet, is calculated on the basis of production costs, with the Government as the sole determinant of prices and crop acreage. It is the same as any agreement or contract the Government makes with contractors for the supply of certain commodities.

The minimum price is intended to guarantee an adequate supply of vegetables, for example, on the market, and to eliminate losses to the farmers. In order to guarantee a full supply, certain surpluses must be planned. These surpluses, however, are apt to depress prices, and if the farmers are not guaranteed a minimum price, they may counter by growing less than the market demands — both out of fear of having to sell at a loss or too small a profit and as a means of forcing prices up. Fixing a minimum price, therefore, serves the public interest, by guaranteeing an adequate and steady supply. One always hopes that the surpluses will not be too great and that minimum prices will be paid only to keep producers from being depressed. This can be carried out in the framework of the agreements between the Government and the production and marketing boards.

By way of example, we may examine the vegetable branch. Support of this branch in 1959-60 cost only some \$1.25m., as against \$1.2m. the previous year. In the same year, the branch took in \$15.6m. and \$14.4m., respectively. And subsidies to the branch amounted to 10 per cent of income in 1959-60 and more than 17 per cent this year.

All this developed from an improved adjustment of production to the marketing possibilities with the intention of supplying just a little more than the market could absorb.

The subsidy situation is also not as bad as it is made out to be. In the 1960-61 fiscal year, a total of \$15.6m. was paid out to the farmers. But if we deduct from this the

subsidy to the citrus branch, which is a separate matter, we are left with a total of \$14.4m. This is a very small sum, considering the total value of agricultural production in Israel, which is estimated at \$1,000m. per year.

Some of them offer quite reasonable yields plus linking advantages, but the prospect of capital gains (i.e. by stocks with a "growth" or "speculative" flavour. A combination of the two features — a banker's backing against price decline, and a "growth" prospect — would certainly make any investor happy, but unfortunately one needs little perspicacity to realize that this is just wishful thinking. It may therefore be understandable that panic spread among investors when the first cracks appeared in this dream world, and that at the same time the price decline at once attracted considerable amounts of new investments. Still one can hardly regard this situation as a sound one. There is no capital market without some amount of speculative investment. But there is nothing about these facts that differs from economic realities elsewhere, and while there may be room for somewhat stricter supervision on several counts, it is obviously a delusion to expect a division of functions between banks and brokers, or some other such arrangement, to lessen market fluctuations. Moreover, the desirability of a "stable" market for equities is more than dubious. One has not heard many complaints about the steady rise of share prices during the past two years, although its beneficiaries have evidently been early buyers, while the losers have been sellers and late investors. Why then should it be lamented if the time comes? And at what point should a stabilizing interference be called for?

What the public really wants, of course, is a guarantee against losses — but that can only be achieved to some extent in bonds under conditions of sound money and stable interest rates, not in equities. On the other hand, most investors in this country are definitely not attracted by bonds — even though

of Israel's agricultural production, whereas this year we are exporting only 15 per cent of what we produce. This expansion of exports, side by side with the steady four per cent annual increase in domestic consumption of our agricultural products, will make possible an eight per cent annual increase in sales, without increasing our cotton production and a sharp drop in prices.

Such a rate of increase in sales would make it possible for agricultural productivity to go on increasing at the present pace, as well as to take up additional production deriving from other factors — such as an expansion of the means of production. This increase in agricultural production would increase the value of the marketable produce by some \$14.5m. annually, which, according to present prices for farm products, would mean an annual increase in the farmers' income of some \$11.5m., or some six per cent.

BEHIND THE SUBSIDIES custom fees which farmers paid on fodder and, just to keep things clear, the Government's subsidies to the price of cotton, fertilizer and water, the "net" subsidy is reduced to only some \$14.5m. of which the "net" subsidy to the dairy farmers was some \$17.5m. and to chicken farmers some \$18.5m.

If the farmers were free to set their own prices, they could double their income. If the price of eggs, for example, were raised to 16 agrot, a reasonable price for eggs, the producers would realize about \$11.5m. more a year than they do now. And milk would bring the producers about \$17.5m. more a year if the price were raised by three agrot a litre.

The subsidy here, therefore, is intended to assure an adequate supply while at the same time keeping prices and out of farming. Then we should be in a fine mess. If we decided to operate according to the "sanctity" of free competition, we should have to ring our population centres, most of which are in the coastal region, with a belt of farm settlements, and that this region will contain most of our farmers in addition to the largest concentration of urban dwellers, while the interior, the Jerusalem Hills, the Negev and the Arava, would be left to the few farmers who remain.

THE Halperin Committee, whose proposals have been termed moderate, recommended a wage rise totalling some 17m. annually to the country's 22,500 teachers and kindergarten teachers. If the same average rise were granted to the country's 96,000 farm workers, the Government would have to augment the farmers' income by some \$15.6m. annually. Now although farm income last year increased by some \$12.5m., the average income of the farm worker in 1960 amounted to only some \$7 per cent of that of all other workers. Even if we exclude the Arab sector, where the farm worker earns somewhat less, we find that the average income of the Jewish farm worker amounted to only 77 per cent of that of all other workers. The fact that the income tax authorities consider the farmer "self-employed," and that the nature of his work is such that he cannot strike and order his cows, by way of warning, to stop giving milk or his hens to stop laying, does not mean that the rest of the country is not obliged to find a way of guaranteeing the farmer his fair share of the national income and the improved standard of living.

THE need for production quotas coordinated with the needs of the country automatically brings us to the policy known as "Farm for Farmers." If the need to maintain settlements in the Jerusalem Hills makes it necessary for us to ask settlements in the Jerusalem Valley and the Sharon to relinquish part of their egg quotas to the hill settlements, it also entitles us to consider, in view of our country's economic structure and in view of the situation of the farmers, there is any justification for allowing people otherwise occupied to keep chicken runs for extra income. We are entitled to ask whether it would not be simpler for the dairy farmers of Bnei Brak to find employment in Tel Aviv's industry and transfer their milk production quotas to outlying settlements than to outlying dairy farming to continue in Bnei Brak and transfer the factories from Tel Aviv to the outlying settlements.

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NEED FOR MORE WATER

THOSE who believe that the problem of surplus production will be solved by reducing the farm population also contend that there is no justification for the considerable investments we are making in the National Water Project. Why, they ask, do we need more water if we are already overproducing and have too many farmers? But those who agree that our farm policy must be aimed not at reducing agricultural production but at coordinating it with domestic and export market conditions and with industry must understand that we cannot do so without more water — not to mention the additional water that is needed to meet increasing industrial and urban needs. In 1959-60, the figure was 11.4m. (23 per cent), and in the current year it is about 11.7m. (including 11.4m. for the Jordan project), or half of the entire agricultural and settlement budget. All told, Israel has invested some \$1,000m. in water projects during the last five fiscal years.

Galilee, would be returned to the elements. In Israel, no agricultural policy is possible which ignores the fact that most of our water sources are in the north while most of the land is in the south, and that the cardinal tenets of our existence are immigration and settlement of the entire country, including the border areas.

I do not know whether unbridled free competition is practised in any of the developed countries, but one thing is certain: Israel is directed to choose planning and organization. Overall production quotas, and their distribution among the various branches and the individual farmers, must be fixed through the production and marketing boards and the Planning Authority. The distribution of the quotas and the decision what shall be produced, where and when, must be based on consideration of the overall needs of the country and the agricultural capacities of the various regions. Accordingly, it will be possible to have the lowest settlements concentrate on citrus growing and vegetable and dairy farming, while chicken farming will be concentrated as far as possible in the hill settlements.

BALANCING SUPPLY AND DEMAND In view of the increased production which is resulting in surpluses, there are two basic ways of guaranteeing a balance of supply and demand: planning and organization — that is, fixing an overall production quota, and assigning each producer his share of this quota, or free competition, which ignores the fact that most of our water sources are in the north while most of the land is in the south, and that the cardinal tenets of our existence are immigration and settlement of the entire country, including the border areas.

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FARMERS' NEEDS

LIKE all the other sectors of Israel's economy, the farming sector is undergoing changes — in means of production, methods of production, etc. The pace of change in farming is slower, however. Moreover, half the country's farmers are new to the branch, do not know the work as well as the veterans, and are not yet fully equipped.

In laying down a farm policy, we must strive for economic profitability. At the same time, however, we must bear in mind the country's general needs which dictate our settlement policy, and the personal needs of the farmers who are the bedrock of our survival.

1 — A farm owner may keep 250 hens for every 10 de. name of tiled land, and no more than 150 per farm.

2 — Farms of more than 200 de. name may keep only 150 hens, and no more than 100 per farm.

3 — Non-farming households may keep no more than 10 layers.

"Whoever violates these regulations is guilty of criminal delinquency."

In Israel we have no such regulations. But in keeping with our planning, quotas for laying hens are set at 250 million eggs, or some 25 per cent of the planned production, have been transferred this year to new settlements, which will now market about half the country's eggs as against 25 per cent last year. The number of laying hens in the hill region has been quadrupled in four years, from 150,000 to 600,000, and the number will increase further this year.

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do not have our settlement needs, and without our problem of new settlement, which have carried on or are carrying out farm planning policies no less drastic than our own. Although only 10 per cent of Holland's working population is engaged in agriculture, and although Holland exports about 7,000 million eggs annually about 10 times as much as Israel, or about 60 per cent of its production, that country's Egg Production and Marketing Council has laid down regulations aimed at concentrating egg production among the medium farmers who support themselves from farming and do not own especially large farms. The Council is certainly aware that large runs of thousands of chickens are likely to be more profitable, and to produce eggs more cheaply, yet it apparently considered the livelihood of the medium farmer more important than any "sanctities" of competition. Accordingly, on November 11, 1958 the Dutch Council promulgated the following regulations:

1 — A farm owner may keep 250 hens for every 10 de. name of tiled land, and no more than 150 per farm.

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Theatre Notes

SAGAN'S SEX IN SWEDEN

Theatre de l'Atelier presents "Castle in Sweden" by Francoise Sagan. Direction: Andre Barsacq.

THERE was a great deal of excitement at the announcement that the French Theatre de l'Atelier would appear in Israel. This excitement was heightened by the fact that Barsacq is one of the top French directors whose work is much admired here. He did an splendid job of directing "The Egg" at Habimah, a success of several seasons ago. He has now brought to Israel a troupe of polished and expert actors who are a delight to watch. Unfortunately I did not see "Rendez-vous in Senlis" but I know enough about the play to know that this is one of Jean Anouilh's whimsical dramas set in never-never land, which has the power of charming an audience into thinking that they are getting substance when what they are really getting is

broth. Anouilh is one of France's most expert and admired playwrights, and even the least substantial of his works is a delight to see. The second play, "A Castle in Sweden," has been running for a long time very successfully in Paris. Unfortunately it is not the sort of an export product that transports easily. It was written by Francoise Sagan, the "underground" who burst upon the reading public several years ago with a series of sexy novels while she was still in her teens. She is still a wonder child, playing upon the theme of off-beat sexual adventures with a skill and insight worthy of a seasoned roue. "Castle in Sweden" does not disappoint Miss Sagan's numerous admirers. It has a world sexual situation as anyone could see for, and in addition some very witty and bubbly dialogue. The story deals with a

beautiful woman, Eleonore who lives with her husband Hugo and her brother Sebastian in her sister-in-law's castle in an isolated spot in Sweden. Also living there are Ophelie, Hugo's undivorced first wife, and a grand-mother who spends the whole time of the play sitting with her back to the audience near the stove. Everyone dresses in fancy costume at the whim of the castle's owner, and everyone seems quite contented. Into this idyllic scene comes Frederic, Hugo's cousin. He is enchanted with the lovely Eleonore. She adds him to her list of lovers, previously confined to her husband and her brother. Complications arise when the slightly mad Ophelie tells Frederic that she was never divorced from Hugo. The young man is finally driven or bounded off the estate, but we know there will be others to take his place.

The whole play seems more like a series of conversations than a continuous drama. Characters finish what they have to say and abruptly exit through one of the doors for this purpose. If they are too far from the exits, the episode ends by the sudden dimming of the lights. The casting of all the participants seems exactly right. Renaud Mary is excellent as the gay and usually tipsy Sebastian. Nadine Alari is beautiful and enticing as the cool nymphomaniac Eleonore. The slightly mad Ophelie, dressed in a white gown, is delightfully played by Huguette Huc. But then they all suit their parts. J. R. Cassin as Hugo, Michel Herault as Frederic, P. J. Moncorbier as the comic handyman, Madeleine Barthelemy as Agatha and May Charrette as the faceless grandmother. The play is expertly directed by Shraga Friedman. IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ

Tourists (and Others) Revel In Untranslatable Dzigan

Dzigan presents "Zikh Mir Velt" (The World Is Yours). Direction: Avishai Nave.

THE JERUSALEM POST advertisement to the effect that S. Dzigan is appearing in a play called "Don't Put Me By The Tongue" calls to mind a game we used to play many years ago. We used to take our French and German lessons and translate them literally into English with very satisfactory results. But the most fun was in taking Yiddish expressions and translating them by word. Such classics as "Hock mir nit a Chinnick" (don't bother me) into "don't knock me a tea pot" or "a nechtiger tog" (it never happened) into "yesterday's day" sounded hilarious to us. It is difficult to give the exact meaning of colloquial Yiddish expressions which are rich in meaning. Dzigan's show, which might be translated as "Don't Make Me Say It," is sufficiently amusing without giving it the touch of classicism evoked by the picture of someone being pulled around by his tongue.

The present show is dedicated to the State but it concerns itself a good deal with tourists. As a matter of fact Dzigan's shows are becoming almost as much of a tourist attraction as the Thursday morning Beerzhaba camel cart. Many tourists want to go to the theatre after a long day's travel, but they find the Hebrew stage a little hard to take. They enjoy the orchestra, see the opera, and suddenly they find that they can't hear and let themselves be lulled by the music. If there happens to be a Dzigan show around.

One of the funniest skits in the present show concerns a group of Hassidim who are being trained in the Israel Defense Forces. This sketch, written by Dzigan, has the virtue of being subtle as well as comically funny. Hebrew-speaking soldiers are trained to make themselves understood in Yiddish, since the recruits refuse to use the Holy Tongue on a week day. He runs into such difficulties as having all of the men face right when he gives the order "left face". The reason the sergeant has a girl assistant is that he refuses to face a strange woman. There are other sketches with a political slant, such as the rabbi with Moshe Abele and Shmule discussing fine points in the law.

In addition to Dzigan's sketches are written by Dr. Chaim Abir-Retterman, Moshe Madman, Yosef Heilman, Alexander Eckstein, Yosef Witolski. The lyrics are by Dan Almagor and Yacov Friedman and the musical arrangements by Shraga Friedman.

Visitors' Gallery: Karl and Li Handler

Maritime Museum Gets Rare Maps

AT a single stroke, the museums and cultural life of Haifa have been enriched by two rare and valuable collections of 100 ancient maps of the Holy Land and 280 old lithographs and woodcuts on Jewish and anti-Semitic subjects. They were donated to the Maritime and Ethnological Museums respectively by a Jewish art dealer from Argentina, Mr. Karl Handler and his wife Li, now completing a month's visit.

Tall, genial, bald and youthful 60, Mr. Handler says he started his collection of the two subjects soon after the State of Israel was founded, with a vague idea of bringing them here some time. "I bought a map or a lithograph wherever I came upon them in the world, and put them away in three big binders. When we finally got here and I looked through the folders again, I was myself surprised at some of the things I had managed to collect. They include 18th-century maps on hand-made paper, a Rembrandt lithograph, a signed Chagall lithograph, "The Rabbi" (the only modern piece, an illuminated German plate of the Trial of Christ, and anti-Semitic prints from various countries. Innumerable little plates of "Jews receiving stolen property" etc., which finally led to the murder of six million."

The Haifa Maritime Museum was the obvious choice for the cartography collection.



Karl and Li Handler

tion, but the right place for the prints, dating from the 18th to the 19th century, was the Maritime Museum. Mr. A. Ben Eli, persuaded the Handler that the little Ethnological Museum in Rehovot would gratefully give the collection pride of place and thus assure its being seen by many visitors. Encouraged by the gratification Mr. Handler now intends to persuade Jewish colleagues in the art trade to follow suit and collect for Israeli museums. Himself a leading dealer in Argentina, he travels extensively and also has homes in London and his native Vienna, where he was a notebook factory. In Israel he has been traveling throughout the country in a light-blue Cadillac car.

veritable, "and we were enchanted. Now we hope to build a home here too, perhaps in Jerusalem or in Haifa with its magnificent view." He intends also to foster woodcuts and lithographs by Israeli artists on the world market. "I feel it is more important to sell 1,000 relatively cheap prints, to be hung in 1,000 homes, than three oil paintings, seen by few," he says. "There is a brisk demand for Israeli art, partly because of the rising interest in Israel. Unfortunately the name is being spoiled a little by Jewish artists from other countries who, having failed at home, seem to come here long enough to learn to sign their paintings in Hebrew and then go abroad as Israeli artists," he regrets.

He has been most impressed by the large number of people who visit museums here and the many artists who are active. "Even if all of them are good, the fact that they can make a living shows that there is a tremendous interest in art here, a member of the trade it makes me extremely happy." The Handler left Vienna just a fortnight before the Anschluss and settled in Buenos Aires. They will return next year, promising to bring more maps and prints and hoping to realize their dream of a notebook factory. In Israel he has been traveling throughout the country in a light-blue Cadillac car. YACOV FRIEDLER



Shalom Moskowitz, the retired, devout watchmaker from Safad, began to paint six years ago, writing in color and line the Bible history as he puts it, and producing colorful allegories based on the mysticism and fantasy of the Kabbala and Hassidic lore.

Israelis Exhibit in New York

THE exhibition in New York of paintings by Shalom Moskowitz, the retired, devout watchmaker from Safad, began to paint six years ago, writing in color and line the Bible history as he puts it, and producing colorful allegories based on the mysticism and fantasy of the Kabbala and Hassidic lore. In contrast to the utter simplicity of his work, the oils and gouaches of Ben Haim have been described by critics as a new Israeli art and a happy blending of the abstract and the objective.



Ben Haim, American manager for Shalom Moskowitz, viewing one of the paintings by "Grandpa Shalom" at the exhibit at the Carlsbach Gallery in New York. The exhibit was jointly sponsored by the American-Israel Cultural Foundation and the Israel Consulate General.

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I.P.O. Soloist From Mexico

HENRYK Szaryn, the current soloist with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, chose Israel as his first stop on a world-wide concert tour which should eventually bring him to about 29 countries. Born in Poland, he acquired Mexican citizenship in 1946, when he fell in love with that country and stayed there to build up a new life. He teaches at the Music Faculty of the National University of Mexico City and in 1955 was appointed director of the First Pan-American Course for technique and interpretation.

In 1958, at the age of 14, Szaryn already performed in the concert halls of Warsaw, Bucharest, Vienna and Paris. About that time he also played the Beethoven Concerto with Bruno Walter in Warsaw.



Henryk Szaryn, current soloist with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, chose Israel as his first stop on a world-wide concert tour.

Coloured Negev Sand Used as Novel Decoration

IN their quest for the artistic, the pilgrims to the desert of Negev have found a new medium. Kiryat Haifa. At best they may pass the Haifa suburb on their way to the artists' studios. Kiryat Haifa is a small effort to work out a useful Israeli art is being made there — by Mr. Mordecai Halperin, a 60-year-old retired employee of the Israel Electric Corporation.

Mr. Halperin has had much experience in the Negev, at Timna, Sdom and elsewhere. He was perhaps the first to decide to do something about the beauty and variety of Negev sand beyond filling bottles with it.

In one of his visits to the Great Salt Lake, Mr. Halperin filled a few sacks with colored sand and took them, at some expense, home to Kiryat Haifa. He has found a way of cleaning and purifying the sand and mixing it with a secret formula which turns it into a plaster that will stick and last, weathering our climatic extremes.

A friend of many artists, Mr. Halperin plastered his walls with several layers of different-colored sands and invited them to work on it. "Sgraffito, that's all it is what you might well say. So it is, except that this is sgraffito with Negev sand and that nobody thought of it before Mr. Halperin did nine years ago."

He himself thought of it after seeing similar work in Italy, where he served with the Jewish Brigade during

Artist from Auschwitz

ONE of the witnesses against Adolf Eichmann is marking the 16th anniversary of his liberation from the Nazis with two exhibitions of his works in Jerusalem. He is 31-year-old Yehuda Bacon, a drawing teacher at the Bezalel Art Academy in Jerusalem. On Saturday, May 6, 1948, Bacon was standing in a field in Gunkirchen, Germany, awaiting execution. His captors made off at the approach of a group of American infantrymen. One of them was Stanley Lepper, Jewish GI, now a chemical engineer in Toledo, Ohio.

Last month, Lepper saw Bacon on a TV interview filmed in Israel recently. He recognized the boy he had saved, although Bacon weighed only 70 lbs. at the time. This Saturday, May 6, 1961, Prof. Hugo Bergmann of the Hebrew University will open



Yehuda Bacon's exhibition of graphics at the Jerusalem Artists House. Bacon is currently having a show of oils at the Nora Studio, Jerusalem.

(See below.) Much of Bacon's recent work consists of women and soft dreamy nudes, although for the first two years after his release he drew nothing but death, suffering and barbed wire. "I suppose it's my transformation," he told me with his sunny smile. "To a happier person, and to the fact that one can eventually surmount even the worst sorrow." Yet in the back of his eyes is the haunted look of a child who has seen an incomprehensible horror.

Bacon was born in Czechoslovakia of an orthodox family ("the name was an embarrassment once") and was deported with them to Theresienstadt, where he was 13. The teachers in the Ghetto organized classes for the children and the artists influenced as much by the nature of monotype technique as by Picasso, elements of whose work are present in the heads and geometric figures.

The outstanding work is "Two Friends" (12), an exciting construction with a mysterious third face coming between the two protagonists. "Legend" (1) is also arresting. What puts these works head and shoulders above the rest of the show is the fact that Bacon has succeeded in combining good drawing and feeling in the heads with a complete composition. One looks forward to the time when he will think more in color as well.

Curious Child After a year in the Ghetto the Bacons were also sent to Auschwitz. Yehuda never saw his mother and sister again. He saw his father sent to the gas chambers. He himself was put to work removing the bodies after the gasings. Somehow he continued drawing what he saw, although possession of paper and pencil at Auschwitz was a "capital offense." "I was a child and I was curious," he said. Bacon survived, as he puts it, "by luck." Not by physical strength—he was a puny child. There was no pattern to survival. One day he was discovered hiding letters and wrapping paper for drawings. Gestapo HQ in the camp. Sure that this was his end, he waited outside the Gestapo office for hours. But the S.S. men were busy in his own section of the camp organizing a mass "selection" for death. After the operation, they were too tired to deal with him and sent him back. When the Russians neared Auschwitz, the death factory was evacuated and Bacon was among those force-marched to Mauthausen. Hundreds died along the way. Bacon had to leave his drawings behind and they were destroyed. The first thing he did after liberation was to draw them all over again. He keeps them at home, is not exhibiting them. From Mauthausen he was sent to be finished off at Gunkirchen, where he was rescued by Stan Lepper.

Bacon, who now refuses to be interviewed about Auschwitz until he testifies against Eichmann, once told me that most of the inmates of Auschwitz existed in a state of shock, particularly those Hungarian Jews who had been deported straight from their homes and jobs. Most of them had their characters ground to pieces by the brutalities of the camp if they weren't immediately killed. Those of stronger character became stronger, became leaders and comforters. While some children fought each other for food, Bacon's group used to pass part of their



Yehuda Bacon's exhibition of graphics at the Jerusalem Artists House. Bacon is currently having a show of oils at the Nora Studio, Jerusalem.

(See below.) Much of Bacon's recent work consists of women and soft dreamy nudes, although for the first two years after his release he drew nothing but death, suffering and barbed wire. "I suppose it's my transformation," he told me with his sunny smile. "To a happier person, and to the fact that one can eventually surmount even the worst sorrow." Yet in the back of his eyes is the haunted look of a child who has seen an incomprehensible horror.

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WOMAN'S BIG PROBLEM IS MAN

By Ya'acov Friedler

THE problems facing the world and the nations especially are so frightening, the challenges so great and the needs so tremendous that men alone, with all respect, cannot do it. It can be done only if we, the women, become an active element in every field," said Mrs. Golda Meir, the Foreign Minister, at the opening of the International Seminar on the Role of Women in a Developing Society.

To a male visitor to bustling Beit Ruthenberg, the Youth Centre on Mt. Carmel where the seminar is being held, the most striking fact is that even if women now dispute being "the weaker sex," they are still the latter. In fact a casual visitor might infer that the 21 participating countries from Asia and Africa have sent their delegates with a view to capturing some Beauty Queen title rather than studying the role of women. He would be mistaken.

The days are tight, with heavy schedules of lectures, talks, discussions, lightening, the challenges so great and the needs so tremendous that men alone, with all respect, cannot do it. It can be done only if we, the women, become an active element in every field," said Mrs. Golda Meir, the Foreign Minister, at the opening of the International Seminar on the Role of Women in a Developing Society.

Her own daughter is a medical student in Britain, and she believes that one spur to education for Nigerian girls is that they want to be able to have something to talk about with their husbands. — on equal terms. She believes the seminar to be a very important one, and is happy to have the chance to visit Israel, of which she has heard through the Israeli legation in her country. "It's a little cold, but it's a good change," she remarks. "I expect that through lectures on Israel to the 20 committees and organizations she heads, she will be able to spread knowledge upon her return."

Her colleague, Mrs. Parvathi Kailasapathi, 46, is the chairman of the Bombay branch of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, a social organization, and a social worker. With a red spot on her forehead and a gleaming gem on one side of her nose, she too looks much younger than her age, and is a mother of six. She was happy at the chance to see Israel and meet African women, who impressed her by their intelligence, alertness and keen interest in social and governmental problems and their eagerness to learn.

Other participants include students, social workers, teachers and more African women. One or two of the women are pregnant, but that did not prevent them from attending. Many new friends have been made, and participants even praise the efforts of the kitchen staff, although they can't tell them to please every



Women from 21 countries are participating in the International Seminar on Women's Role in a Developing Society. From left to right: Mrs. F. Thoye, Senegal; Mrs. M. Toure, Senegal; Mrs. D. Mamba, Cameroon; Mrs. G. Bokoma, Senegal; Mrs. O. V. Betts, and Mrs. Z. Wilson-Taylor both of Sierra Leone.

don't have compulsory education, but there is a tremendous urge to learn, and we can't take in all the candidates," she says. "We have women lawyers, magistrates and doctors, and our women are determined to take their place in all fields of life." Asked what the men think about it, she smiles. "You know men, but they're just got to take it."

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Miss Sarah Paul, from Bombay, is probably the oldest participant, 60, although she doesn't look it. Retired, she now serves as an honorary educational adviser to high schools. She was invited to attend by the Israeli consulate and eagerly accepted. Happily, the participants are all in positions where they will not only enjoy what they will take home from the seminar but also be able to share it with the great many other women and children they have contact with.

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On Duty From Hospital Move

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE Straus Health Centre in Jerusalem is now the scene of a steady operation. Devoted members of Ya'el—320 of them—will help see the scattered Hadassah hospitals transferred to their new home in Ein Karem. The women went on duty on May 1, to prepare a full six weeks' supply of all materials needed for the operating rooms and clinics, until the central supply rooms are in operation.

Ya'el (short for the Hebrew Yael) is Hadassah's women's voluntary hospital auxiliary started in Jerusalem six years ago. A small group, it was received at the time by the hospital staff with considerable doubt. Today, it boasts 260 members who give regular service in Hadassah's inpatient and outpatient departments. They bring with them the human touch, these services for which the overworked professional staff do not always have time. Running the hospital library and bringing the books to the patients' bedside, making dress and distributing them to child patients; reading to eye patients.

There are now more than 800 devoted members to Ya'el all over the country. Mrs. Sylvia Mann, Chairman of Ya'el Jerusalem, who is the dynamo behind this spreading movement, says that hospital directors are most appreciative of the work done by these groups. Enthusiasts have come from the Rambam and Rothschild Hospital in Haifa; the Beilinson Hospital, where they are working; and Petah Tikva at work; the Donolo Hospital in Jaffa where volunteers come from Bat Yam and Holon, as well as the Tel Hashomer Hospital which has been adopted by women in Ramat Gan.

Jerusalem ladies wishing to help in this steady operation should report at the Straus Health Centre daily from 9-12 or 4-6, except Tuesdays.

Spokesmen of the Social Council, headed by Mrs. Rachel Kagan, point out that the new service could help keep households going during emergencies at a reasonable cost. In many cases, it could spare families from having to place children in public institutions.

The Ya'el service was first established in Tel Aviv three years ago.

Benefit Shows of Top French Couture

By Shanti Berlyne

LONG-STEMMED French models presented fashions by the 20 leading Paris couturiers in Israel this week bringing with them a whiff of the rarefied atmosphere of the great French salons. The show was organized by Mrs. Yael Matalon on behalf of Hadassah, and Tel Avivians had three showings at the Sheraton; Jerusalemites saw it at the King David and Haifaites at the Zion Hotel. The shows here were under



the patronage of the French Ambassador, M. Jean Bourdellès. The fabrics used were drifting and soft, including silks, shantung, chiffon and crepe. Blue, cerise, and black and white were favoured. Skirts were just at knee level. Accessories ran to long gloves and black patent leather belts, usually tied in a bow at the front. The exquisite shoes, of satin and leather, were on very high spikes and long points while some featured the new squared toe.

The illustration shows top row, left to right: MAGGY ROUFF's beige pleated cape and dress with pleated skirt; work with beige and white straw hat; MICHEL GOMA's pale blue crepe-de-chine long-sleeved dress with white and slightly puffed sleeves; MAURICE ROGER's white silk dress with black dot two-piece, three-quarter length, short coat, very dropped shoulder line, three-quarter sleeves. The dress trimmed with a single large black button and caught in by a black patent leather belt tied with a bow. Hat of black net. JACQUES GRIFFE's white tulle tailored evening coat decorated with one huge pink cabbage rose.

Second row, left to right: JACQUES HEIM's bright turquoise shantung two-piece work with matching shoes and gloves. Startling purple straw hat with long black veil; CHARLES MON- TAIGNE's black and white checked dress with fanned hem, trimmed with bunches of red cherries; NINA RICCI's pale beige wool buttonless coat, slightly fitted, with a nook of gadgets at the hem. Matching dress and hat.

Third row, left to right: BOB BIGNARD's pale blue sleeveless wool coat with matching skirt and straw hat; DIOR's green and white printed shantung two-piece with long-sleeved top and long-sleeved skirt. Matching turban-shaped hat trimmed with single white rose. LOUIS FERAUD's black and white checked coat-dress with oblong-length cape fringed at hem with black leather.

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Iris Viewing

By Stella Dagan

EVERYONE knows that cherry-blossom time is one of Japan's most famous attractions, and cherry-blossom viewing parties have been immortalized by Hokusai and Hiroshige prints and in many poems. But have you heard about iris viewing which is perhaps even more satisfactory? The Japanese iris is different from our variety. It grows in water, and Japanese gardeners have succeeded in producing it in many different colours and shades.

Let me take you to a spot in one of the biggest public gardens in Tokyo, the Maji Park. This section is closed for ten months a year, and one only goes there in June and July. It has a pond about half a mile long and very narrow. Bamboo bridges cross it in several places. It is surrounded by lush green lawns and slopes and rimmed with hoary old trees.

As far as the eye can see this pond is literally covered with the most gorgeous irises in the world. There are almost 500 varieties, from snow white to pink, from blue to very dark purple—some plain, some crepe-like, some streaked with various hues. All around the pond you will see hundreds of school children who have come with their teachers, sitting with drawing pads in their laps and pencils at the ready, painting the flowers in front of them in breathless concentration. Dozens and dozens of painters, professionals and amateurs alike, put up their easels behind the children, and those who are not painting come with their cameras to take pictures. So irresistible is the charm and beauty of the iris to the Japanese connoisseur of aesthetic values.

I simply had to take you on this little excursion and share with you this unforgettable experience which comes back to me whenever I see iris. And it is in time just now in Israel. So let us try a Japanese flower arrangement with iris.

You will have to use a large shallow, oblong container, perhaps a tray, and separate needle-holders for each group of flowers and leaves (see illustration). After you decide where you want to place your arrangement (it is difficult to transfer) fill the container with water and place needle-holders in appropriate positions. Separate leaves from flowers, cut to necessary length, re-group leaves as indicated in picture. Insert into needle-holder. The length of the highest flower is at least double the width of the container. Select the correct proportions of the correct group comes out of one focal point and the arrangement as a whole should give the feeling of natural growth. Pebbles scattered around the holders or a few rock-like stones add a pond-like atmosphere.

You can make the same arrangement with daffodils or narcissus or any other type of flowers with sword-shaped leaves. Just remember that only some of the



flowers should be fully opened; the rest should be buds. And another technical hint: in the illustration we have one needle-holder in an upturned and slanted position on top of the other. This is a way of balancing a heavy flower or branch and preventing it from toppling over.

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The Astronaut's Cooking Circuit

By Molly Bar-David

GAGARIN did not tell us whether he had caviar or borcht on his orbital trip, but I wonder what tantalizing cooking aromas wafted up into space as he travelled over Australia and Liberia and Norway. Here are some of the world's favourite recipes, as compiled from members of the United Nations.

Afghanistani Rice Dessert
1 cup rice, 2 1/2 cups water, 1 cup milk, 1/2 cup sugar, crushed cardamom seeds to taste (I would use only one or two globules).

Wash rice and boil until very soft. Mash rice or put through a sieve, add milk and sugar and cardamom. Mix thoroughly. Boil vigorously until foamy, stirring constantly. Chill. Serve with a sauce of jam or marmalade.

Australian Celery Soup
1 1/2 cups finely shredded celery stalks and root, 2 cups vegetable soup stock or parvee chicken-tasting house powders, 1 tsp. salt, dash of nutmeg, 1 tsp. flour, 2 cups milk, 1/2 cup grated yellow cheese.

Stew the celery in the stock until very tender. Add salt and nutmeg, then the

flour blended with a little of the milk. Add salt and stir while heating to boiling point. Serve sprinkled with grated cheese. For extra flavour, celery salt may be used to replace salt.

Belgian Flemish Carbonades
1/2 kilo cheapest beef, 50 grams smoked sausage, 1/2 cup margarine, 2 tps. salt, 1/2 kilo onions, sliced, 1 tsp. flour, 1 bottle beer, dash of pepper, 1 tsp. sugar, bouquet of herbs (marjoram, thyme, rosemary or others), 1 tsp. chopped garlic, 1 tps. vinegar.

Cut beef into cubes and silver up the sausage. Brown both in the margarine and sugar, sprinkle with salt. Move the meat and sausage. Brown onions in same fat. Stir in the flour to brown lightly. Gradually add the beer and stir until boiling, then add remaining seasoning and herbs. Now arrange alternate layers of the meat and the onion mixture in a casserole, and pour over the sauce. Cover and bake in a very slow oven for about two hours, adding more beer if needed to keep the meat and onions covered. Just before serving add the vinegar.

Czechoslovakian Carp
2 kilos carp, 2 cups vinegar, 4 cups water, 2 cups salt, 2 stalks celery, diced, 1 parsnip, diced, 1 carrot, sliced, 1 clove garlic, 2 bay leaves, 1 whole clove, small pieces of ginger or 1 tsp. ground ginger, dash of allspice.

Clean fish and cut into serving pieces. Put all ingredients except fish into a large saucepan. Bring to a boil and cook for 15 minutes. Add fish, reduce heat to simmer slowly. For half an hour, stir fish separately from liquid and remove bones. Place fish in a deep dish to keep warm. Strain soup, add black sauce (recipe below) and cook for five minutes. Pour sauce over fish and serve hot or cold. Soup can be prepared while fish is cooking.

Black Sauce
200 grams prunes, 1/2 lemon, juice and grated rind, 1 tsp. butter, 1/2 cup raisins, 1/2 cup chopped almonds or peanuts, 1/2 cup sugar.

Cook prunes, drain, remove stones and chop. Add other sauce ingredients. Add to soup as directed.

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 WITH
 GUYE BARDOY
 ANA HART FRET
 A Columbia release
FOR ADULTS ONLY
IRAH Tel. 4017
ION BRAND
ANA MAGNANI
JOANNE WOODWARD
 in a U. A. release
The Fugitive Kind
 to its length of the film
 (Don't miss the picture!)

ON Tel. 4030
MARONEY
JENNA RUSTAL
GILBERT ROLAND
 (extra's new adventure
 thriller)
LAST OF THE
FAST GUNS
 in Cinemascope and Colour
ON Tel. 81080
 distribute.

4TH WEEK
DAY
BEN HARRISON

JOHN GAVIN
great suspense mystery

Midnight Lace
night release. Technicolor
A. nightly. 6:45 and 9

Tel. 1232
A successful weeks in
it! A daring French
"New Wave!"

OUT DE SOUFFLE
PAUL BELMONDO,
JEAN ARRES
R ADULTS ONLY

AR Tel 8302
AND LAST WEEK
fact show in Todd-Ar,
great-Hammerson's

SOUTH PACIFIC
A Fox Film
Friday: at 8:30 and 9
Saturday: 2:30, 4:30 and 9
Sun. will not be shown

cinemas in Haifa and
the north.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf from an old book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and faint, horizontal lines or creases visible across its surface. The edges of the page are slightly darker, and there is a small, dark, irregular mark near the bottom center. The overall tone is a warm, off-white or light beige.



Merilzity, Tel. 932271

Cinemas

May 4, 1961
Evenings: 8.45 & 8.55.
m. 8.45 p.m.

ORION Tel. 27914

IRD WELLS
MELINA MERCOURI
Winner of the first prize
for the best film of 1960

Never on Sunday
Written and directed
by Jules Dassin
For adults only
No complimentary tickets
or reductions
Also Sunday at 10.30 a.m.

IRON Tel. 28184

The murder mystery in a
SPY-THRILLER-style British
thriller

JOHNNY NOBODY
Nigel Patrick of
"SAFARI"
fame, Yvonne Mitchell
from Sunday at 10.45 a.m.
Today: Friday at 1.30 p.m.
N TENOIN DANS LA NUIT

EMENADAR Tel. 39743

May 7, 9 p.m.
Brigitte Bardot
Honor Vidor
ONCE UPON A TIME

**ALL-STAR DANCE
AVEC MOI?**
p.m. matinee
"THE VIKINGS"
with Tony Curtis and
Kirk Douglas

EL OR Tel. 23570
Emmy the Tornado
5 new songs
with
Emmy Nelson
Technicolor Forum Film

ION HALL Tel. 23281
9 p.m. daily
of
Chandler, Faye Parker,
Norma Vassary
last, Thundering Action!
Spectacular acrobatics!
Spentacular drama!
The Battle of America's
First Civil War!

The Jayhawkers
Technicolor
ADULTS ONLY

UDIO Tel. 24088

We proudly present
the grand picture

Violetera

HARRY
NORTH
and Wallace
Ray at 2 p.m.
and Helen Morgan Story

emas

1942

IRON Tel. 2003

TH AND LAST WEEK

BEN HUR

7.30, Daily 2.30, 7.30

RIAN Tel. 21977

TH WEEK

LA Verite
with
FIFTH HARBOR
SAM FRET
a Columbia release
ADULTS ONLY
Tel. 4017
JOHN REAGAN
ANA MAGNANI
JOANNE WOODWARD
release
The Fugitive Kind
to the length of the film
(to be picked)
Tel. 4030
BARBARA
ARABESQUE
ELINA CRESTAL
GILBERTY ROLAND
(international adventure
thriller)
LAST OF THE
FAST GUNS
Landscape and Colour
Tel. 01000
Landscape, Thriller

THE WEEK
DAY
SEX HARRISON
JOHN GAVIN
great suspense mystery
Midnight Lace
initial release. Technicolor
a night: 6.45 and 9
Tel 5592
a successful "waka in
A daring French
"New Wave"
OUT DE SOUFFLE
PAUL HELLHOFER,
PAUL LINDER
R ADULTS ONLY
Tel 5592
AND LAST WEEK
spect show in Todd-A
great-Haumontstein a
SOUTH PACIFIC
A Fox Film
Friday: 4.30 and 9
Saturday: 2.30, 5.30 and 9
Sun: 2.30 and 5.30
will not be shown

...ence in Haiti and
the north.